

Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](http://ScienceDirect.com)

International Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/ijgo

FIGO INITIATIVE

Achievements of the FIGO Initiative for the Prevention of Unsafe Abortion and its Consequences in South-Southeast Asia



Shahida Zaidi ^{a,*}, Ferdousi Begum ^b, Jaydeep Tank ^c, Pushpa Chaudhury ^d,
Haleema Yasmin ^e, Mangala Dissanayake ^f

^a Ultrasound Clinic and Institute of Ultrasonography, Karachi, Pakistan

^b Sir Salimullah Medical College, Dhaka, Bangladesh

^c Ashwini Maternity and Surgical Hospital, Mumbai, India

^d Paropkar Maternity and Women's Hospital, Kathmandu, Nepal

^e Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre, Karachi, Pakistan

^f Base Hospital Avisawella, Sri Lanka

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

FIGO initiative
Postabortion care
Postabortion contraception
Prevention
South-Southeast Asia
Unsafe abortion
Uterine evacuation

ABSTRACT

Since 2008, the FIGO Initiative for the Prevention of Unsafe Abortion and its Consequences has contributed to ensuring the substitution of sharp curettage by manual vacuum aspiration (MVA) and medical abortion in selected hospitals in participating countries of South-Southeast Asia. This initiative facilitated the registration of misoprostol in Pakistan and Bangladesh, and the approval of mifepristone for “menstrual regulation” in Bangladesh. The Pakistan Nursing Council agreed to include MVA and medical abortion in the midwifery curriculum. The Bangladesh Government has approved the training of nurses and paramedics in the use of MVA to treat incomplete abortion in selected cases. The Sri Lanka College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, in collaboration with partners, has presented a draft petition to the relevant authorities appealing for them to liberalize the abortion law in cases of rape and incest or when lethal congenital abnormalities are present. Significantly, the initiative has introduced or strengthened the provision of postabortion contraception.

© 2014 International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics. Published by Elsevier Ireland Ltd.

Open access under [CC BY-NC-ND license](http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/).

1. Introduction

It is difficult to calculate the number of induced abortions in a country when population-based data are lacking. In the 5 countries of South-Southeast Asia that have been participating in the International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics (FIGO) Initiative for the Prevention of Unsafe Abortion and its Consequences since 2008, annual estimates differ as a function of the size of the population, the legal status of abortion, and the quality of, and access to, health services. Consequently, abortion estimates range from 523 808 – 769 269 in Bangladesh [1], from 219 000 – 255 000 in Sri Lanka [2], 890 000 in Pakistan [3], and 6.4 million in India [4]. A considerable proportion of these abortions are unsafe according to the World Health Organization (WHO) criteria [5]. In Nepal, where legal reforms were introduced in 2002, almost 500 000 safe abortions were performed between 2004 and 2011 [6].

Likewise, it is difficult to calculate to what extent abortion contributes to maternal mortality. Published data are largely the results of studies conducted in tertiary care hospitals, a few demographic household surveys, and the research findings of the Population Council, the Guttmacher Institute, and WHO. In South Asia, abortions account for an estimated 13% of maternal mortality [7,8]. Statistics from the 5 participating countries vary. In Bangladesh, abortion-related mortality decreased significantly from 13% in 2001 to less than 1% in 2010 [9,10]. In Pakistan, abortion-related deaths accounted for 5.6% of maternal mortality in 2006 – 2007 [11] and in India to 8%–9% [4]. In Sri Lanka, septic abortions are responsible for 10% – 15% of maternal deaths and represent the second most common cause of mortality [12]. Sri Lanka has the lowest maternal mortality ratio (MMR) in the region at 33 per 100 000 [12] compared with 194 in Bangladesh [10], 276 in Pakistan in 2006 – 2007 [11], and 212 in India for the 2007 – 2009 period [13]. In Nepal, the MMR was reported as 281 per 100 000 in a 2006 Nepalese Demographic Survey [14], but was estimated to have fallen to 229 by 2008/2009 [15] and to 170 in later studies [16,17].

With respect to legislation, abortion is legal up to 63 days of pregnancy in India under the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act [18] and up to 90 days in Nepal, extended up to 18 weeks when the pregnancy is the result of rape and at any stage in pregnancy when required

* Corresponding author at: 140 R, Block 2, P.E.C.H.S., Karachi 75400, Pakistan. Tel.: +92 21 34556684; fax: +92 21 34312525.

E-mail address: z.shahida@gmail.com (S. Zaidi).

to save the mother's life [19]. In Bangladesh, “menstrual regulation” is allowed up to 10 weeks of pregnancy [20], while abortion has been permitted since 1997 in Pakistan not only when required to save the mother's life, but also in the early stages of pregnancy for “necessary treatment” [21]. In Sri Lanka, current legislation allows pregnancy termination only when required to save the life of the pregnant woman [22].

Restrictive laws do not deter women from terminating unwanted pregnancies, but rather drive them to unskilled healthcare providers to ensure confidentiality and escape punitive measures [23–25]. On the other hand, liberal laws do not guarantee safe abortions if necessary proactive measures are not taken by the government and by society. Therefore, unsafe abortions may result from a lack of awareness of the law by healthcare providers and by the public, a lack of availability or access to services, ignorance regarding the existence of healthcare facilities certified to provide abortion services [18], and the stigma associated with abortion.

2. The FIGO Initiative for the Prevention of Unsafe Abortion and its Consequences

The stimulus behind this global initiative introduced in 2007 by the then FIGO President Dr Dorothy Shaw was the high rate of induced abortions resulting from unwanted or mistimed pregnancies and the consequently significant mortality and morbidity in many countries [26–28].

In 2007, the FIGO President and the Head of the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) wrote a letter to FIGO member societies of obstetrics and gynecology around the world, including 14 countries in South-Southeast Asia, explaining the rationale behind this initiative and the prerequisites for participation. These included compiling a situational analysis on unsafe abortion from available data and preparing a plan of action in collaboration with the government and relevant partner organizations. Involvement of the government agencies was emphasized to ensure “ownership” of the country plans and their implementation. The regional coordinator maintained follow-up communication and by 2008, 8 countries had joined the initiative. The delegates from those countries attended an initial regional workshop held in Mumbai, India, in August 2008. Only 5 of these countries now continue viz. Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka; Malaysia has joined in 2012. The initiative is now in its implementation phase. The plans are dynamic, responding to the changing needs of the individual countries, the experiences gained, and the lessons learned.

3. Strategies

The strategies of the initiative were designed to ensure maximum use of all available resources through collaboration between the national societies of obstetrics and gynecology and the relevant government ministries/departments and international and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs) working in the fields of public health, abortion services, and family planning [26,28]. The regional coordinator and the selected focal points in the national societies wrote letters to the relevant government ministries and departments and to the NGOs. The involvement of government agencies was expected to ensure “ownership” and implementation of the plans of action, as well as continuation of the activities after the initiative was complete. These agencies included the Ministry of Health and ministries/directorates/departments related to family planning/welfare and family and maternal health in all of the participating countries.

Initially, each national society of obstetrics and gynecology, with the assistance of government organizations and NGOs, prepared a situational analysis of unsafe abortion from the data available in their respective countries. This analysis was presented at a national workshop in which representatives of these organizations participated. The country teams used this analysis to prepare a plan of action, defining the activities involved in attaining each objective. They adopted a comprehensive

4-pronged preventive approach [26,28] aimed at reducing the number of unwanted pregnancies and consequent unsafe abortions, ensuring that abortions that could not be prevented were safe, providing timely, effective and compassionate treatment of abortion-related complications and, finally, providing postabortion contraception to avoid repeat unwanted pregnancies.

4. Plans of action

The plans of action included advocating for different causes, reviewing abortion care guidelines, training healthcare providers, improving service delivery and, in some countries, implementing abortion-related research. As experience was acquired, the plans began to focus on activities that were achievable and measurable. Details of these plans are given below.

4.1. Advocacy

The plans of action included campaigning for several causes with various target groups. The Federation of Obstetric and Gynaecological Societies of India (FOGSI) held awareness-raising meetings on the legality and availability of safe abortion, targeting the media, policymakers, and the general public. In Nepal, wall chalking, radio programs, and a special logo placed on facilities informed the public of the venues that provided safe abortion services. The Society of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists of Pakistan (SOGP) repeatedly informed its members and other stakeholders of the changes in the abortion law. Pakistan's plan of action, drawn up in 2009, included petitioning the Pakistan Nursing Council to include safe methods of uterine evacuation—manual vacuum aspiration (MVA) and medical abortion—in the midwifery curriculum. The Sri Lanka College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists (SLCOG) petitioned relevant policymakers and with their help prepared a draft document petitioning for the liberalization of the restrictive abortion law for victims of rape and incest, and for women bearing fetuses with lethal malformations. After reviewing the guidelines for postabortion care, the College recommended in its 2011–2012 plan that misoprostol be put on the Essential Drug List for the management of incomplete abortion.

In its 2012 plan of action, the members of the council of the Obstetrical and Gynaecological Society of Bangladesh (OGSB) sent a recommendation to the Director General of Health Services and the Director General of Family Planning that the use of MVA should be increased and that misoprostol should be introduced for postabortion care [20]. The Society also recommended that contraceptives, particularly long-acting reversible contraceptive (LARC) methods, be provided wherever uterine evacuation was performed.

4.2. Preparing/updating guidelines and training healthcare providers

Replacing sharp curette with MVA and medical abortion and improving the quality, availability, and access of family planning services immediately after uterine evacuation in accordance with WHO Safe Abortion Guidelines were items included in the plans of action of all the countries involved in the initiative [29,30].

The OGSB collaborated with the government to update the national MVA protocol and prepared a statement on this technique [31]. Later, this Society developed a manual for the use of misoprostol in postabortion care [32] and prepared information, education, and communication (IEC) material for postabortion care services. The SLCOG also updated its guidelines on postabortion care to include modern technology for the management of incomplete abortion and to introduce postabortion contraception. This Society applied for emergency funds from FIGO with which to conduct a pilot project to instruct 160 middle-grade doctors in 8 hospitals in 4 selected districts on the new guidelines.

In India, as part of a Government of India expert group working with WHO and other partners, FOGSI developed a draft document of

comprehensive guidelines for both first and second trimester abortion service delivery and for postabortion contraceptive counseling.

4.3. Sex education

The current plans include implementing sex education for pupils in schools in India and Nepal by training teachers in selected schools and supervising them for one year or for the duration of one course.

5. Reviewing the initiative proposal

In 2010, the FIGO initiative emergency fund was created to support activities (for training, for the purchase of equipment, and to facilitate service delivery) in 4 countries identified as priorities: Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. Importantly, emphasis shifted from process indicators (the number of workshops held and healthcare professionals trained) to outcome indicators (the number of women served), with a change to quantitative objectives and measurable deliverables to help impact assessment and evaluation.

6. Goals for service delivery

All of the countries set goals for the number (or percentage) of women to be served with the technologies or procedures implemented, with the understanding that the desired target of 100% would take time to be achieved and intermediate targets could be established in the interim period. The baseline levels differed. For example, in 4 out of 5 participating public sector hospitals in Pakistan where MVA use was zero, incomplete abortions were managed by dilation and curettage or dilation and evacuation in 100%, 90%, 72%, and 27% of cases, respectively, and medical abortion was performed in 0%, 10%, 29%, and 64% of cases, respectively. The goal set for the first 3 hospitals was to have 50% of all cases of incomplete abortion managed by MVA or medical abortion by the end of 2013 and close to 100% by the end of 2014 [33]. MVA would be introduced in the fourth hospital, where medical abortion was performed in 64% of cases, dilation and evacuation in 27%, and electric vacuum aspiration (EVA) in 9% of cases [33].

For most of the countries, the desired goal for postabortion contraceptive counseling was to reach 100% of cases, with the woman's choice of contraceptive method being provided to her in around 60% of cases. Whenever appropriate, LARC methods were to be offered in view of their long-term efficacy in reducing unintended pregnancies [34,35].

In Bangladesh, after the government legalized MVA for postabortion care by paramedics and medical abortion by nurses [36], the Society obtained emergency funding from FIGO in 2012 to train 16 paramedics and 28 doctors from 7 selected healthcare facilities and provided the medical centers with manual vacuum aspirators. A report from two facilities shows an increase in MVA use over the 18 months between January 2012 and June 2013. In the OGSB Hospital and Institute of Reproductive and Child Health in Mirpur, Bangladesh, MVA use increased from 23.5% in the first half of 2012 to 85% in the first half of 2013, while the use of dilation and curettage declined dramatically from 74.5% to 1.3%. In the Institute of Maternal and Child Health in Mutuail, Bangladesh, MVA use increased from 0% to 13.9%, while misoprostol use rose from 10.6% to 25.5%, and dilation and curettage decreased from 89.4% to 60.6%. In addition, postabortion contraception was provided to over 90% of women at both hospitals [37].

In 2012, the Bangladesh Drug Administration legalized a combination of mifepristone and misoprostol for medical abortions [37].

From 2011–2013 in Pakistan, the SOGP used emergency funds provided by FIGO to train 94 doctors in 5 hospitals in 4 provinces on the techniques of MVA and medical abortion. These doctors went on to train an additional 111 doctors, bringing the total to 205 and exceeding the original goal of 150. The initiative also provided MVA kits to participants. These steps have contributed toward ensuring that these new techniques are replacing dilation and curettage and dilation and

evacuation [33]. In two of the hospitals, MVA use increased from 0% to 50% and 51%, respectively, while the use of dilation and curettage dropped correspondingly from 90% to 45% and from 100% to 49%. In the third hospital, MVA use increased from 0% to 22%, while the use of dilation and curettage decreased from 72% to 57%. In the fourth hospital, MVA was introduced and used in 8.7% of cases of women presenting with an incomplete abortion. In the fifth hospital, the Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Center in Karachi, which acted as a training center for Ipas between 2007 and 2010, MVA use increased from 10% – 20% during training sessions to 82% in 2011 after 20 doctors had been trained and MVA kits provided. MVA use in this center has become institutionalized and is currently used in 89% of cases of incomplete abortion [33].

In most states in India, access to safe abortion services is good and continues to improve as district level committees (which include FOGSI members) approve more clinics for these services. Currently, FOGSI is targeting 6 states where maternal mortality due to unsafe abortion remains high, with a total of 501 doctors having been trained in MVA and medical abortion techniques in 2012 in the states of Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, and Uttarakhand.

In its current plans, with emergency funds provided by FIGO and the collaboration of the Family Health Division, the Nepal Society of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists (NESOG) introduced medical abortion services in Nuwakot and trained 9 skilled birth attendants from health facilities in this district to use this technique. The Society also plans to use its experience to train teachers in two primary schools in comprehensive sex education.

7. Regional workshops

With technical and financial support provided through the FIGO initiative, these workshops are held once a year in different participating countries. The participants include the individual nominated as the focal point in each national society, a government delegate, and representatives from partner organizations. The workshops provide a platform for reporting progress, discussing reasons for lack of progress, and for finding solutions and a way forward. They have been of immense value and in recent years have become a center of activity around which partner organizations have planned other events.

8. Comments

The FIGO initiative has successfully triggered an interest in the subject of unsafe abortion and evoked a desire to effectively address this “preventable pandemic” [38]. There has been a sharp increase in the number of pre-congress workshops/sessions on the subject in national and international conferences, serving to disseminate evidence that unsafe abortion and its consequences can be prevented and that obstetricians and gynecologists play a central role in ensuring that the correct interventions are adopted. Many FIGO member societies are leading the movement toward reducing the burden of unsafe abortion, as described above.

The stipulation that professional bodies, the government, and NGOs collaborate with each other in preparing and implementing a country plan has streamlined service delivery and maximized the use of funds, time, and effort, to a great extent avoiding duplication of activities.

Conflict of interest

The authors have no conflicts of interest.

References

- [1] Vlassoff M, Hossain A, Maddaw- Zimet I, Singh S, Bhuiyan HU. Menstrual regulation and post abortion care in Bangladesh: factors associated with access to and quality of services. New York: Guttmacher Institute; 2012.
- [2] United Nations Population Fund Sri Lanka. International Conference on Population and Development. ICPD@15 Sri Lanka 1994-2009; 2009 27 . Colombo, Sri Lanka.

- [3] Rashida G, Shah ZH, Fikree F, Faizunnisa A, Mueenuddin LI. Unwanted pregnancy and post-abortion complications in Pakistan: report from health care professionals and health facilities. Islamabad, Pakistan: Population Council; 2003.
- [4] Office of Registrar General of India, Government of India. Maternal mortality in India 1997–2003: trends, causes and risk factors. New Delhi: Government of India; 2006.
- [5] World Health Organization. The prevention and management of unsafe abortion: report of a technical working group. (WHO/MSM/92.5) Geneva: WHO; 1992.
- [6] Samandari G, Wolf M, Basnett I, Hyman A, Andersen K. Implementation of legal abortion in Nepal: a model for rapid scale-up of high-quality care. *Reprod Health* 2012;9:7.
- [7] AbouZahr C. Maternal mortality overview. In: Murray CJL, Lopez AD, editors. *Health dimensions of sex and reproduction*. Boston and Geneva: World Health Organization, Harvard School of Public Health, World Bank; 1998.
- [8] World Health Organization. The global burden of disease, 2004 update. Geneva: WHO; 2008. Available at: http://www.who.int/healthinfo/global_burden_disease/2004_report_update/en/index.html.
- [9] National Institute of Population Research and Training (NIPORT), ORC Macro, John Hopkins University, ICDDR,B. Bangladesh Maternal Health Services and Maternal Mortality Survey 2001. Dhaka, Bangladesh and Calverton, Maryland (USA): NIPORT, ORC Macro, Johns Hopkins University, ICDDR, B; 2003.
- [10] National Institute of Population Research and Training (NIPORT), MEASURE Evaluation, ICDDR,B. Bangladesh Maternal Mortality and Health Care Survey 2010. Summary of key findings and implications. Dhaka, Bangladesh: NIPORT, MEASURE Evaluation, ICDDR, B; 2012.
- [11] National Institute of Population Studies (NIPS), MEASURE DHS Macro International. Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey, 2006–07. Islamabad, Pakistan and Calverton, Maryland: NIPS, MEASURE DHS; 2007.
- [12] Family Health Bureau, Ministry of Health, Sri Lanka. Annual Report on Family Health 2010. Colombo: Family Health Bureau; 2012.
- [13] Office of Registrar General of India, Government of India. Special Bulletin on Maternal Mortality in India 2007–09. New Delhi: Sample Registration System; 2011.
- [14] Ministry of Health and Population (MOHP) [Nepal], New ERA, Macro International Inc. Nepal Demographic and Health Survey 2006. Kathmandu, Nepal: Ministry of Health and Population, New ERA, and Macro International Inc.; 2007.
- [15] Suvedi BK, Pradhan A, Barnett S, Puri M, Chitrakar SR, Poudel P, et al. Nepal Maternal Mortality and Morbidity Study 2008/2009: Summary of Preliminary Findings. Kathmandu, Nepal: Family Health Division, Department of Health Services, Ministry of Health, Government of Nepal; 2009.
- [16] Hussein J, Bell J, Dar lang M, Mesko N, Amery J, Graham W. An appraisal of the maternal mortality decline in Nepal. *PLoS One* 2011;6(5):e19898.
- [17] World Health Organization. Trends in maternal mortality: 1990 to 2010, WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and The World Bank estimates. Geneva: WHO; 2012.
- [18] Banerjee SK, Tank J. Expanding the provider base: improving access, saving lives. In: Hathootuwa R, Tank J, editors. *Prevention of Unsafe Abortion in Asia Oceania Region*. New Delhi: Impression Communications; 2009. p. 93–103.
- [19] Nepal Reforms Abortion Law to Reduce Maternal Deaths, Promote Women's Status. The Guttmacher Report on Public Policy, Volume 5, Number 2; May 2002.
- [20] Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. Memo No.5-14/MCH-FP/Trg/80: Guidelines for Menstrual Regulation (MR). Dhaka, Bangladesh: Population Control and Family Planning Division; 1980.
- [21] Patel R. Woman versus man: socio-legal gender inequality in Pakistan. Karachi: Oxford University Press; 2003.
- [22] Abortion law in Sri Lanka - Reference Penal code section 302 and 309.
- [23] Haddad LB, Nour NM. Unsafe abortion: unnecessary maternal mortality. *Rev Obstet Gynecol* 2009;2(2):122–6.
- [24] Ahman E, Shah IH. New estimates and trends regarding unsafe abortion mortality. *Int J Gynecol Obstet* 2011;115(2):121–6.
- [25] Shah I, Ahman E. Unsafe abortion in 2008: global and regional levels and trends. *Reprod Health Matters* 2010;18(36):90–101.
- [26] Shaw D. The FIGO initiative for the prevention of unsafe abortion. *Int J Gynecol Obstet* 2010;110:S17–9 Suppl.
- [27] Faundes A, Shaw D. Universal access to reproductive health: opportunities to prevent unsafe abortion and address related critical gaps. *Int J Gynecol Obstet* 2010;110:S1–2 Suppl.
- [28] Faundes A. Strategies for the prevention of unsafe abortion. *Int J Gynecol Obstet* 2012;119(Suppl. 1):S68–71.
- [29] World Health Organization. Safe abortion: technical and policy guidance for health systems. Geneva: WHO; 2003.
- [30] World Health Organization. Safe abortion: technical and policy guidance for health systems. 2nd ed. Geneva: WHO; 2012.
- [31] Obstetrical and Gynaecological Society of Bangladesh (OGSB). Annual Report. Dhaka, Bangladesh: OGSB; 2007.
- [32] Obstetrical and Gynaecological Society of Bangladesh (OGSB). Blue Top Guidelines No1: misoprostol in post abortion care. Dhaka, Bangladesh: OGSB; 2012.
- [33] Zaidi S, Yasmin H, Khakwani M, Sami S, Abbas T. Replacement of dilation and curettage/evacuation by manual vacuum aspiration and medical abortion, and the introduction of postabortion contraception in Pakistan. *Int J Gynecol Obstet* 2014;126(Suppl. 1):S40–4.
- [34] Weiner B, Peipert JF, Zhao Q, Buckel C, Madden T, Allsworth JE, et al. Effectiveness of long-acting reversible contraception. *N Engl J Med* 2012;366:1998–2007.
- [35] Heikinheimo O, Gissler M, Suhonen S. Age, parity, history of abortion and contraceptive choices affect the risk of repeat abortion. *Contraception* 2008;78:149–54.
- [36] Directorate of Nursing, MOHPW, Govt. of Bangladesh. Memorandum for Training on "Inclusion of Nurses in MR, PAC and FP Services". Letter no. 45.158.010.00.00.010.2011.200. dated ; May 30, 2012.
- [37] Begum F, Zaidi S, Fatima P, Shamsuddin L, Azim AKMA, Begum RA. Improving manual vacuum aspiration service delivery, introducing misoprostol for cases of incomplete abortion, and strengthening postabortion contraception in Bangladesh. *Int J Gynecol Obstet* 2014;126(Suppl. 1):S31–5.
- [38] Grimes DA, Benson J, Singh S, Romero M, Ganatra B, Okonofua FE, et al. Unsafe abortion: the preventable pandemic. *Lancet* 2006;368(9550):1908–19.